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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION	
3	ASSIA BOUNDAOUI,) Docket No. 17 C 4782
4	Plaintiff	,) Chicago, Illinois) September 6, 2017
5	٧.) 8:57 a.m.
6	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION) and UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF)	
7	JUSTICE,)	
8	Defendant	\$.
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Telephone Status	
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. DURKIN	
11	APPEARANCES:	
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(In open court.)

(Clerk places telephone call.)

THE CLERK: Good morning, everyone. This is Sandy with Judge Durkin. And this is Case 17 C 4782, Boundaoui v. FBI.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning. Let's have everyone identify themselves for the record starting first with plaintiff's counsel.

MS. POLETTO: Good morning, your Honor. This is Alexa Poletto for the plaintiff.

MS. SOWLES: This is Marcia Sowles from the Department of Justice for the defendants. And I have Ryan Parker also on in my office. He is the one that represented us at the first status conference.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you. Thank you all for being on the call.

Ms. Sowles, I had asked your colleague to relate to you some of our discussions from the last status and then speak to Ms. Poletto and see if there was any way you could reach any agreement going forward about some of the things she was requesting. Have you had such a discussion?

MS. SOWLES: Yes, we did. We had a discussion on Tuesday. And because of my situation and also Alexa was out of the country, we, you know, had it on Tuesday. We went through the various issues. And we, you know, again made suggestion

and tried to explain, you know, what the FBI can do and can't do. And we were not able to reach any agreement.

However, the FBI did -- initially they said that we would make our first production on having reviewed 500 pages and processed them by November 1st. The FBI, after considering it, did say that they could move that up to October 15th. So we did that.

And I can go through the various issues and sort of explain where the FBI is and what accommodations, you know, we have tried to offer and what attempts we have tried to make that -- we feel in this case that -- you know, we -- the FBI on some of the things, like the index and stuff, we aren't required to do. We tried to see whether it was feasible, and it wasn't feasible. But I can go through each of those and explain that.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. SOWLES: Okay. First of all, with regard to the -- I guess the expedited processing, in this case, the statutory provision for expedited processing just really gets you to the head of the line. And in this case, their request is there that we are beginning to process.

The real issue is the rate of processing. And the rate of processing is what the -- and what we've done in -- you know, in other cases and the one that -- the standard FBI uses is reviewing 500 pages and processing them on a monthly basis

and doing it on a rolling basis.

And that is based on the fact that the FBI receives, you know, thousands of requests. In the fiscal year 2016, it had 15,000 requests. In the year -- fiscal year 2017, it has 27,000 requests. I mean, that's almost, you know, double.

And that -- each of these requesters, just like the plaintiff, you know, feel that their request is important. And the FBI tries to treat them equitably by, you know, reviewing and processing 500 pages a month. They find that that rate, you know, gives each of the requests -- you know, gives the requesters a -- you know, we review -- we help more requesters that way and review, you know, more documents that way.

Also, they have found that the 500 pages per month is -- you know, is reasonable based on essentially the large requests, which -- and the complicated requests that are involved, you know, many documents, because those are often more complicated because they involve you -- in processing them, you have to consult with other components of the FBI because there may be things or sensitivities that aren't just apparent from it or with other agencies.

And also, in cases like this where many of the documents are classified, they have to go again under another level of review, not just reviewing by the -- for the standard exemptions but also be reviewed for declassification. And that's a whole separate unit that --

THE COURT: Ms. Sowles, out of the -- excuse me one second. Out of the 27,000 FOIA requests you got in 2017, how many people have actually gone to federal court to sue to have a more speedy response to the FOIA request?

MR. PARKER: This is Ryan Parker, your Honor.

My understanding from talking to the FBI is that this year so far, they have at this point over 250 cases in litigation, which is a significant increase from the amount of litigation they've had in the past. And so not only are they processing, you know, over now at this point 27,000 FOIA requests, they're in the process of litigating over 250 FOIA cases in federal court.

And so it's a significant burden on the agency. And they have, as you know, finite resources, and they're doing the best they can to equitably allocate those resources both in regard to the FOIA requests and the litigation that they're involved in.

THE COURT: Okay. None of you are here, but I have a courtroom full of attorneys, and this is going to probably take more time than I want to keep 30 or 40 attorneys waiting.

Can we pick up this call again at, say, 10:00 -- that's about an hour from now -- 10:00 Chicago time, or is that going to be impossible?

MS. SOWLES: That would be --

MS. POLETTO: That's fine. That's fine for me, your

This is Alexa

1 Honor. THE COURT: Does that work for the attorneys from the 2 3 government? 4 MS. SOWLES: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Because I want to spend the time 6 that needs to be spent on this. But I think it's going to take 7 a little longer than I had originally thought. 8 Can they use the same number, Sandy? 9 THE CLERK: Yes, they can call in at 10:00 on the AT&T 10 number. 11 THE COURT: All right. Why don't you all call back at 12 10:00, and we'll continue the discussion right where we left 13 off. 14 MS. SOWLES: Thank you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. 16 MS. POLETTO: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 17 18 (The Court attends to other matters.) 19 (Clerk places telephone call.) 20 THE CLERK: Good morning, everyone. This is Sandy 21 with Judge Durkin. And this is 17 C 4782, Boundaoui v. FBI. 22 THE COURT: All right. Good morning again. 23 again have everyone identify themselves for the record starting first with plaintiff's counsel. 24

MS. POLETTO: Good morning, your Honor.

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Poletto for Assia Boundaoui, the plaintiff.

MS. SOWLES: This is Marcia Sowles for the defendants, and I'm here with Ryan Parker also, from the Department of Justice.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for agreeing to come back on this. I had a number of other people in the courtroom, and we've disposed of all those cases. So we have no one else in the courtroom.

And, Ms. Sowles, you were speaking last time, or your colleague was, about 250 cases in litigation. Why don't you pick it up from there.

MS. SOWLES: Okay. As we explained, there are these other cases in litigation. And the 500 pages we're processing and -- for review and processing is a figure that has been upheld by both the district court here in D.C. and also by the Southern District of New York where -- actually, those are probably the two places where we have the most, you know, FOIA cases and where they're requested.

And as -- and, again, so that if -- any deviation from that would -- you know, could have a ripple effect because, you know, that's the sort of the current standard. So other, you know, requesters could, you know, try to change that. And, again, that is the rate that's been upheld and we feel is fair and as the D.C. courts and the Southern District have used.

And with regard to these other cases, I mean, they're

coming in all the time. And just with the -- you know, like, for instance, in the Comey firing, there was, you know, some new cases on that. We have a whole -- I think there's currently 11 cases, litigation cases, involving, you know, the Russian situation and -- you know, the alleged Russian collusion and the FBI, you know, investigation of that.

So -- and again, you know -- you know, that -- you know, each of these cases, you know, everybody feels that their particular case is important. And we are trying to deal with them on an equitable basis, and that's the standard. And also it's a standard that really, considering the complexity of this and the classification review, we find is fair.

The other sort of related question to that was the question with regard to the indexing. And, again, as we pointed out in our status report, there's no obligation under FOIA to create a document that -- we don't have an index, and there's no obligation to create it.

Nonetheless, you know, the FBI, in an effort to sort of bend over backwards and try to cooperate, we did explore whether this was possible in this case.

And we determined that it was not feasible really because many of the files or the subfiles contain the name of an individual, and therefore it would be subject to privacy exemptions under Exemption 6 and 7(C). And, therefore, it really wouldn't be that helpful because that you -- you know,

majority of the files would be exempt and that, in addition, some of the documents could also be exempt because of other sensitivities involved.

Moreover, trying to create this index and -- you know, and then redacting it by, you know, going through and having to process it, we would be, you know, diverting resources that could be used to help process, you know, this case and others. So for those two reasons did not.

However, we have, you know, developed, you know, this plan of, you know, providing the -- you know, processing the general files for Volumes 1 through 5 and 5(a). Once those are completed, then she -- the plaintiff will have not only those, but she'll have the general files for -- that were released in the -- the documents from the general files that were released in the prior request for the other volumes that were available.

And that in looking at those, each of those when they're released, they're released by -- there's a referral to the section or the volume that they came from. And, therefore, the plaintiff in reviewing those documents could determine, you know, "Well, those, you know, documents from Section 9 or Section 5 are particularly helpful. I'm particularly interested in those."

And then the FBI could determine, you know, whether there's any subfiles related to those. And, if so, you could have -- you know, the plaintiff could create a priority list

based on her review of the sections and those sections that she thinks are most important or helpful for her project.

Second, and related to that, the plaintiffs also have another tool to help, you know, prioritize, and that is that the plaintiff's counsel keeps mentioning that "Well, some of the names, you know, we could get privacy waivers."

Well, we haven't received any privacy waivers, and that -- in order to, you know, do that, that's, you know, something that's -- you know, the ball is in her court to do that. And, again, that's something that when she submitted the initial request, if there were particular individuals that she thought were willing to submit privacy waivers, you know, she could have done that.

But we -- you know, the ball is in her court on that. We haven't received it. And that's, again, another way to prioritize. But, you know, the FBI is going to have to receive those soon. I mean, this can't be a case -- because, you know, as we're processing it, if we receive one, you know, in November, you know, we would -- that would mean -- you know, we couldn't really reprocess the documents we've already started to process.

So it's, you know, again, the ball is in her court on that and that she has tools to -- you know, to help prioritize by, you know, looking through these various sections.

The other question that you had was with the

declination memo. Again, we aren't sure that one exists, but the FBI, again, trying to bend -- and, you know, we're not under -- you know, normally on a FOIA request, it's sort of search out for a particular, you know, document, you know, as we process it. But we, nonetheless, you know, made an attempt to do that by looking at the -- not sure one exists, but we looked at the last volume to see whether or not, you know, it was there. And we could not find one.

And that the only other way we could -- and then they also made an effort. They thought, well, maybe there's a way we could do it electronically. Is there a way to electronically search for this? But so that -- and to do that, however, they had to put in names of -- that, you know, seemed to be popping up in the investigation. And when they did that, those -- there were just so many documents that it really wasn't feasible under that basis.

And that in any case, that this declination memo, if it does exist, would have been a document that would have been created by, you know, the U.S. Attorney's Office or, you know, the Criminal Division and that -- and, therefore, even if we had it in our files, we would have to refer it to that office for review and release.

And that, you know, if she's, you know, that interested in the declination memo, then maybe her best, you know, remedy for that would be to file a FOIA request to the

U.S. Attorney's Office. But, you know, she hasn't done that.

Again, the other thing that we -- again, you know, we're bending over backwards it seems. We've asked the plaintiff counsel that -- you know, because we don't know whether one exists, that she seems to think that one exists, and she has, you know, the documents that have already been released in the prior request. And if there is something in there that indicates or suggests that there's a declination memo, we've asked her to identify that document because perhaps then, you know, that would help us, you know, locate it.

And, again, we haven't received anything on that. I mean, it seems like, you know, it's been a sort of one-way street on our cooperation.

So, again, we haven't been able -- we don't know whether one exists. We haven't been able to find it. We looked the logical, you know, place in the last volume.

We haven't been able to come up with a method to do it, and that would mean that we would basically be having to go through the entire -- you know, all the pages to try to find it. And, again, that's only diverting resources from processing, you know, the documents in this case and processing other cases.

And, again, it's a document that the FBI really doesn't own and would have to be referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: All right. Well -- go ahead. 1 2 MS. POLETTO: Your Honor, if I may. 3 THE COURT: Ms. Poletto, before you start, I have a 4 couple questions of --5 MS. SOWLES: Sure. 6 THE COURT: -- the DOJ attorney. Then I'll give you 7 full chance to respond. 8 Ms. Sowles, are all the documents in Chicago, the FBI 9 files? 10 MS. SOWLES: They've now been sent to the processing 11 unit, which is in Winchester, you know, in the D.C. area, yeah, 12 here. 13 THE COURT: Okay. So --14 MS. SOWLES: That's where those -- the FOIA office is 15 processing. They have the documents. 16 THE COURT: All right. That was my question. I 17 didn't know if there was a local agent or people working for 18 the bureau in Chicago looking at files in the Chicago field 19 office. 20 MS. SOWLES: Well --21 THE COURT: Apparently not. 22 MS. SOWLES: Okay. Well, what I can say is that in 23 reviewing the documents, that because -- it is sort of a 24 cooperation. So as the processing people here review it, they 25 do consult with the Chicago office. So they're -- you know,

they're, you know, sort of simultaneously. They're involved in the processing unit because they're the ones that involved -that were, you know, involved in the investigation.

THE COURT: So the case agents are still with the bureau, or at least someone is with knowledge of the -- of the investigation?

MS. SOWLES: I don't know whether the particular people that did the investigation are. But there are people that -- in Chicago that they have -- how -- whether they were involved in the original case or not or whether they were just involved because they're familiar with how files are maintained, I can't answer that.

THE COURT: All right. And how many documents are we talking about if the entirety of the FOIA requests were responded to and --

MS. SOWLES: There's -- there's -- well, I don't know the number of documents, but we're talking about 33,000 pages.

THE COURT: All right. And that 33,000 pages have now been sent to a location in the D.C. area.

MS. SOWLES: That's correct. And that -- I think, you know --

MS. POLETTO: That's actually not correct -- right? -- because half of them are missing.

MS. SOWLES: No, the 33,000 is what they have. They aren't sure how many are in, you know, the other supposedly

missing files.

THE COURT: In the what?

Oh, missing files. Okay.

MS. SOWLES: Yeah, because we don't have those, so we don't know how many pages are in them.

THE COURT: All right. And then my other question is the declination memo. Do you make inquiry of the U.S. Attorney's Office to see if they had prepared one and sent it to the FBI? My experience was that the FBI typically didn't have declination memos. They remained in the U.S. Attorney's Office. But what is --

MS. SOWLES: That --

THE COURT: -- your experience? Does the FBI typically get copies of declination memos? Because they're prepared by the U.S. Attorney's Office.

MS. SOWLES: That's exactly right. And, your Honor, we didn't inquire because that's again, you know, something that on FOIA you don't have to -- you know, you're responsible for the documents you have. You don't have to go out and sort of search out other documents.

But you're exactly right. The FBI did say that, you know, in most cases they do not get copies and that -- you know, that -- you know, yeah, that that's the practice.

THE COURT: All right. And then they -- but you looked at the -- basically the last file, which --

MS. SOWLES: Right.

THE COURT: -- typically, logically, would contain a declination memo --

MS. SOWLES: Right.

THE COURT: -- if there was one. And -- and your representation is that there is no declination memo, at least contained in the last file packet, which would be the logical place where one would be contained.

MS. SOWLES: Right. That's what the FBI, the people that are processing it -- they were the ones that looked at that. But that's correct, your Honor.

MS. POLETTO: Ms. Sowles, may I ask for clarification?

Or, your Honor, can I ask for clarification on that

point?

THE COURT: I have one more question. Then you can go back on each one of these.

MS. POLETTO: Sorry.

THE COURT: Let me just ask my last question.

My experience with FBI files, at least when I was a prosecutor, was that the -- there were indexes in the front of every file which listed out the 302s, the surveillance reports, the, you know, catalogs of documents. They'd contain envelopes which would contain, you know, bank records or particular discs of bank records. My experience was that each one of these files would have a -- you'd have multiple sets of files, but

there'd be an index at the front of each one of those.

Now, that's dated. That's 25, 30 years ago. Is that still how they are maintained?

MS. SOWLES: Well, your Honor, since the files are in -- you know, they're processed -- I haven't seen those, and I'm -- I'm not familiar with that index. So I -- I -- you know, I'm not sure -- you know, that's -- you know, I can only speak from what I know. And I haven't seen any. You know, they said that that index doesn't exist.

Now the -- so, you know, I mean, that's all I can say.

THE COURT: Well, the index would contain names. It
would be 302 of John Smith, 302 of Jim Jones, you know, bank
records obtained from Continental Bank. You know, it would say
what's in there.

But it would also identify people who had been interviewed if they were subjects of an interview and that they were notes taken in a -- a summary prepared in a 302, though I -- you're not familiar if that's still the way -- if that's the way these are organized?

MS. SOWLES: No, your Honor, I'm not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SOWLES: I --

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Poletto, you had questions, and then I'll let you respond to the arguments made by defense counsel.

MS. POLETTO: Thank you, your Honor. I had one question for clarification, and then I would like to respond. Thank you.

Ms. Sowles, you had mentioned that the -- the FBI had looked for the declination memo in the last file. Just so I understand, for my notes, was that the last file ever created in the series of 19 volumes? Is that what you're representing? That's not what I understood from our conversation. That's fine. I just want to make sure my notes are correct.

MS. SOWLES: It was the one that they -- yeah, that they considered the last file, yeah. Yeah.

MS. POLETTO: So they have a -- they have a sequence?

They can understand the sequence of the file? Because you told me on the phone yesterday they didn't know the dates of the files. I'm just a little confused.

MS. SOWLES: What I told you is that there was not -you know, that there wasn't any kind of, you know, like, this
is the beginning and this is -- you know, this starts from this
date, from that.

What I can represent is that the piece -- the FBI has told me that they looked in what they think is the last -- would be the last file. And that would be the file most likely to contain it, yeah.

THE COURT: And, Ms. Poletto, on that score, I'm not sure what authority you'd have to get a memo prepared by the

U.S. Attorney's Office declining prosecution, whether it's in the FBI possession or the U.S. Attorney possession. But it's more likely to be in the U.S. Attorney's possession.

MS. POLETTO: Yes. And I completely agree with you, your Honor. Sorry.

THE COURT: And when do you -- why do you think there would be a declination memo?

MS. POLETTO: This is on information and belief, your Honor, of my client. And, you know, I -- it's her -- her interest in understanding if the government knows if one has been produced or not.

And I think it's something -- to be perfectly honest, I think that's the least of her ask. And if we have to submit a FOIA request with the FBI -- with the U.S. Attorney's Office, I -- I can consult with my client, but I think she'd be happy to do so.

THE COURT: All right. Because I think the FBI, at least on searching for an isolated document that wasn't even prepared by them, has probably done as much as they can absent, you know, just turning over 500 pages a month. We'll get to that in a minute. But on the --

MS. POLETTO: Yes. And I think that's reasonable, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think from your end, on the DOJ side, I think you've done all you can on the declination

memo.

And, Ms. Poletto, I can tell you sometimes they don't even exist in the sense that not every investigation is closed out with a declination memo. Sometimes the FBI simply tells the government there's nothing there, and the prosecution, depending on the level of the assistant involved, will just simply say, "Case over," and there will be nothing to memorialize that.

It's not nearly as formal as I think anyone who is not in that position would think. Occasionally they do exist.

Often they exist, but not always.

But you'll have a better shot of -- if it's the existence of one that you're looking for, you'll have a better shot of learning that from a targeted FOIA request to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Chicago if they were the prosecutors' office involved in this investigation.

MS. POLETTO: I understand, your Honor. And that question also was much more to the understanding what order the files were in, which I had perhaps a misunderstanding in our call yesterday. So --

THE COURT: Okay. Now, go ahead --

MS. POLETTO: So --

THE COURT: -- with the other responses.

MS. POLETTO: Thank you, your Honor.

I think it's important for me to provide a little

1 perspective here, your Honor. One year ago my client, who is a 2 journalist, submitted this FOIA request to the government --3 THE COURT: Ms. Poletto --4 MS. POLETTO: -- I do believe for information -- yes? 5 THE COURT: I don't want to -- because you're on the 6 phone, it's a little hard to hear you, and you need to slow 7 down a little. I think it'll be --8 MS. POLETTO: I'm sorry. 9 THE COURT: -- little bit better record for my court 10 reporter, and it will be easier for me to understand what 11 you're saying because -- you may have heard this before -- you 12 talk pretty fast. So --13 MS. POLETTO: I apologize, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: So slow down. We'll have a better record 15 then. Go ahead. 16 MS. POLETTO: Thank you. 17 I'd like to provide a little perspective here, your 18 Honor. My client one year ago submitted a FOIA request -- my 19 client, who is a journalist -- and arguably asking for 20 information which is very much in the public interest. 21 And this -- as you know, this information -- this 22 request was denied by the government. And she was told to 23 reach out to the government to modify that request. 24 She did that, and the government never responded to

So she retained counsel.

25

her.

In an effort not to waste the government's time and your Honor's time, I spent time communicating with the FBI, trying to figure out a way how to get these documents, extensive communication with the FBI.

And they ostensibly told me the same thing that they have been saying, which is "No, you cannot get these documents produced more quickly. You will have to wait three years. Or the option is to withdraw all of your requests for all of the volumes, save for three volumes, about a thousand documents, and" -- sorry -- "thousand pages, and then we'll process those, and then you can resubmit all of your requests again."

You know, obviously, in the eyes of my client, that's not really an option. She has a documentary coming out in 2018, and arguably this information is very much within the interest of the community, the community that was affected decades ago, and in the interest of national security.

And just so you're aware, she's also due to produce -to give a cut to Sundance Film Festival on October 15th of this
year.

Now, we proceeded to litigation on this basis.

June -- the end of June, we filed this lawsuit. The government did not respond in time. And I understand there are reasons, that people have emergencies. And we were fair. We granted them that request. And a few weeks later, they submitted their answers. But that meant that the status conference was kicked.

My client and I flew out from New York to come to that status conference. And there were members of the community that were affected decades ago in your courtroom ten days ago. And it's fine. Again, the status conference had to be delayed because, again, I understand there are emergencies.

Now, why am I telling you this? Because one year later, we don't have one document in hand (A). (B) This is not a run-of-the-mill FOIA request. This is a FOIA request that, you know, is very much within the public interest, and it is timely. She has a documentary coming out in 2018. She has a cut due to film -- Sundance Film Festival October 15th.

And also the fact that the government characterizes themselves as bending over backwards, I find very hard to take that position when you look at the facts on the record.

To the contrary, I would argue that there seems to be -- one can't help but query if there has been a process of delay, the tactic of delays here, because we are one year later and we don't have a document in hand.

Now, the government is saying that we are now at the front of the line and we've had our request -- basically, we've now been expedited.

That's not true. My client is really not in a better position than she was a year ago because the government is saying, "We'll process" -- not produce, your Honor -- "We will process these documents at the rate of 500 pages a month."

Now, that means my client might get one document. She might get 500, but she might get one document.

And not only -- they tell us they started producing these on August 15th. And then we're told -- and we thought, all right. At least we're going to get -- we don't think 500 a month is enough, but at least they're going to get started.

And then we're told, "Oh, but hold on. You're not going to get them until November 1st," which is 12 weeks later. It's not even a month later. It's 12 weeks later, which is almost three months.

And then when they come back and say, well, they're bending over backwards by offering these documents on October 15th, two months later than when they started, August 15th, again, I don't think it's fair to characterize that as bending over backwards.

Now, you know, we -- our original requests, for these documents to produce -- to be produced, all of them, the 1,000 whatever, the files 1 through 5a to be produced immediately and 750 pages produced, not reviewed, on a monthly basis.

For the government to say that is entirely unreasonable is just a -- or that it's not done -- to say that it's not done is also an untruth, your Honor, because I can point to case law -- and I will provide the case law -- where the government has been compelled to produce -- not review, produce -- thousands of pages per week.

And I think it's very reasonable for my client at this point to expect more than 500 documents a month to be reviewed, especially when the government is saying that they won't even be reviewed until October 15th.

And so, you know, I -- today my real interest is having the government compelled to a schedule to produce documents. And we can discuss the index because I also disagree about their representation of the index, and I'm happy to go into that first.

But I really think that it's time now that we talk about getting documents produced on a timely -- not just reviewed, but produced -- on a reasonable and timely basis.

And I would like to add one more thing. And I'm sorry if I'm speaking quickly. I'm trying to slow down.

But these documents have not been sitting around, your Honor, and on a dusty shelf. I would just like to make that clear because I don't expect you to understand the history of this case. But these documents -- many of these documents were used in litigation in 2006. There -- I have -- I have evidence from my client that FBI offices from all over the country were communicating with the Chicago field office, asking for copies of these documents.

And I'm saying this because, you know, these documents have been processed for production and review either by members of the public, like the gentleman who made his request in

2012 -- sorry -- yeah, 2012 -- or this litigation that happened in 2006.

And so I'm -- I -- I do appreciate -- I really do appreciate the government has a lot on their plate, and for that reason I have -- we've tried to speak with the government, to enter in discussions with the government. I have understood when there have been delays.

But I also think that we do need to be met halfway here, and the FOIA is a way for people of the public to get information on a timely basis. And my client qualifies for an expedited basis, I believe. And even if she didn't qualify, I think that the rate at which the government has been handling this request is unacceptable.

THE COURT: When is your --

MS. POLETTO: And I'm happy to go on to the other point.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask a couple questions first. Are the D.C. Circuit and the Southern District cases the 500 pages -- is that 500 pages reviewed or 500 pages produced?

MS. SOWLES: It's 500 pages reviewed and processed. It would be almost impossible to have 500 pages produced because you could have all the documents exempt, I mean, you know, because, you know, you -- to -- I mean, that would be an almost impossible standard to meet because you might have to

review -- I mean, you don't know -- you know, so it's you review 500 pages, and you produce whatever you can that's non -- that's nonexempt. That could be 500 pages; it could be 300 pages.

But to have the target as what you -- you know, that you produce 500 pages when, you know, a lot of these are classified or, you know, subject to other exemptions, I mean, you know, that's -- that would be like an almost impossible task because you'd be having to maybe review all 33,000, you know, pages to get 500 pages. I mean, it's so --

THE COURT: I understand your point.

MS. SOWLES: Yeah.

THE COURT: I understand your point.

MS. SOWLES: Yeah.

THE COURT: Now, when was the FOIA request first made?

MS. POLETTO: September 26, 2016.

THE COURT: All right. And without having read those cases, the 500 pages of processing, when is that supposed to begin upon when a FOIA request has been made? Don't you have -- you have a period of -- a statutory period before you have to respond. Is that correct?

MS. SOWLES: Right. And then in this case, though, there -- you know, there's backlog and also because the -- you know, the plaintiff, you know, didn't want -- you know, she was unhappy with the 500 pages that, you know, we were attempting

to, you know, suggest that she narrow it. So -- and then there was a question also about, you know, payment and stuff, so there were other problems but that, you know -- you know, but she's now -- you know, we are processing it.

With regard to the issue about, you know, August that we started processing or we submitted and we started --

THE COURT: Now, Ms. Sowles, I'm sorry to interrupt you. But if a September 26, 2016, FOIA request is to be made -- has been made, what is the statutory date? I don't have the statute in front of me, but I thought there's a period of time --

MS. SOWLES: It's 20 -- it's 20 business days unless there's extraordinary circumstances. And in this case, just because of the sheer volume of the -- you know, the number of requests, that it's almost -- you know, and the FBI, I mean, that would be, like, a rare case that we would be able to do it. I mean, there's this backlog of cases.

THE COURT: But my question is simpler. You have 20 days to respond. So shouldn't the processing have taken place -- at least begun -- no later than early November of 2016?

MS. SOWLES: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: I know you have a backlog, and I know there's other issues. But under the statute, shouldn't the processing have started to take place by early November of

2016?

MR. PARKER: Your Honor, this is Mr. Parker. And if I could speak to that question.

The statutory deadline is for the agency to respond to the FOIA request. It's not a requirement that they actually produce the documents by that day or even that they start producing.

And in situations where the agency reaches out to the requester to try to, for example, narrow the request or to resolve fee issues, that date can be extended.

A response to a FOIA request can be as simple as "We are not going to process the request," or "We don't have documents."

But I don't think that means that the agency has to actually respond by that date. I think what happens when a FOIA request is received is there's a response. There's an attempt to resolve preliminary issues. And then the requester is put into the queue based on the type of request that it is.

And so what happened in this case is some preliminary issues were addressed, and the request was put directly into -- into the line. And the FBI processed the other requests that were submitted first as quickly as they could. And the requester here has made it to the front of the line, and her request is now being -- being processed.

But I don't think the statutory requirement is that

they actually have to return -- start providing documents on that day. It's that they provide a response to the request that they will not provide documents or that they will -- that they are planning to provide documents. I don't think it requires them to actually provide the documents beginning at that time.

THE COURT: Well, I'd have to read the statute. And if we have to brief it, we'll brief it.

Do you agree with Ms. Poletto, though, that there have been cases where courts have ordered the processing -- and taking Ms. Sowles' point that processing may result in a number of documents being exempt. But are you -- would you agree with Ms. Poletto that there have been courts that have ordered processing to occur on a more expedited basis than the 500 pages that at least the D.C. Circuit and the Southern District courts have held?

MS. POLETTO: Your Honor, I am happy to provide case law where what courts have done is they have said that the agency can either choose to review, for example, 4,000 documents on a biweekly basis -- I was just looking at this case. They have a choice: to review 4,000 documents on a biweekly basis or produce 1,500 documents in that biweekly basis.

So I understand that some of them might be redacted or exempt. But I think there's ways to work at this and so

documents are produced and not just -- you know, not simply -there is case law that this happens on a much, much higher
volume, and you can get around the issue that -- yes.

I mean, we understand that a lot of these might be redacted or exempt, but we just need them to start being reviewed so we can see what we're getting back. And I think it needs to be done at a higher volume than 500 reviewed a month. Otherwise, just like you're saying, we might get two documents a month.

THE COURT: What about the --

MS. SOWLES: But I'm not aware of any cases that -- I mean, she hasn't provided them, so I don't know what cases she's talking about or what the circumstances were.

There are cases where, you know, because of maybe some sort of, you know, emergency situation, but I -- and, again, you know, as we said, the FBI, you know, currently has, you know, the -- you know, the Russian, you know, investigation, the, you know, James Comey, you know, other things that are, you know, sort of, you know, headline news. And --

THE COURT: Well, headlines doesn't cut it for me --

MS. SOWLES: Yes.

THE COURT: -- as being more important than a request from a citizen for --

MS. SOWLES: Right.

THE COURT: -- documents for whatever purpose. She's

got her own purpose. It's apparently to produce a documentary. I'm not going to put that at a lower priority than a headline case because she filed this last September, and she hasn't gotten a document yet, as I understand it.

And I -- I think -- what about the -- Ms. Poletto, what about these privacy waivers? Do you have individuals who you can give names to the FBI, saying these people would waive any privacy concerns they have as to their names?

MS. POLETTO: That is correct, your Honor. My client is from the community that was surveilled decades ago, and she is currently on a campaign right now to collect all the necessary privacy waivers.

Now, she did this because the government came back to us and said they couldn't provide us where the majority of documents are from because we don't have privacy waivers. So when the government says that we didn't produce them earlier, it's because they only recently told us they would not give us the subfiles because the subfiles would all be exempt.

For that reason, my client has moved back to Chicago to obtain these privacy waivers. Now, to that point, she's happy to produce them as quickly as she can.

But yesterday on my call, the government informed me they would not start producing any government -- any documents until the privacy waivers were provided --

MS. SOWLES: That's not true.

MS. POLETTO: -- which I frank --1 2 THE COURT: Well, actually --3 MS. POLETTO: That is true. You said if we --4 THE COURT: -- let me --5 MS. POLETTO: You said we --6 THE COURT: -- let me interrupt. Whether that's true 7 or not, that's probably not an irrational request from the 8 government if they did it because if you have privacy waivers 9 and you have the complete list of people who are waiving their 10 right to privacy, that means it's a single review rather than 11 multiple reviews if I'm following how this process works. 12 doesn't seem --13 MS. SOWLES: That's correct --14 THE COURT: -- illogical to --15 MS. SOWLES: -- your Honor. Yeah, that's why we 16 wanted them, you know, as soon as possible, I mean, so we 17 didn't have multiple reviews, you know. 18 THE COURT: Because, Ms. Poletto, if --19 MS. POLETTO: Your Honor --20 THE COURT: -- you gave them a dozen names now, they 21 did their review, and then you gave them another dozen, you 22 know, in a month or two, they'd have to go back and rereview 23 what they did the first time, I think. 24 MS. POLETTO: Right. Now, my understanding, your 25 Honor, is that there are subfiles that relate to individuals,

specific individuals. So if a privacy waiver for -- for example, if I submitted -- if someone were to submit a privacy waiver on my name, the government would have to find that subfile under my name.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SOWLES: That's not quite true. What it is, what I tried to explain yesterday, is that in the general files, there are names that are mentioned and that those are -- would, you know, be redacted under Exemption 6 and 7(C).

However, if a privacy waiver is submitted, then those names within that memo would be, you know, released.

MS. POLETTO: You're talking about the main file, though, right, Marcia? Because my client is happy to take whatever memo in the main file redacted. That's fine. If she has to get those -- I mean, and obviously this is subject to the Court's discretion. But if she can get the main file redacted, that's fine, and then just get subfiles for the individuals whose names she -- privacy waivers she provides you with. She's okay with that.

MR. PARKER: Just to make sure that we're not speaking past each other, the exemptions are actually applied on a document on a page-by-page basis. So it isn't something where if someone's name is on a subfile, if they submit a privacy waiver, you would automatically receive the whole file.

As they go through the documents, they would redact

individual names based on privacy interests. And if those
individuals have submitted privacy waivers, then that -- that
information would not have to be redacted either from the main
file or from the subfiles.

That doesn't mean that there wouldn't be other
information -- for example, law enforcement-related information
or classified information -- that would be redacted.

MS. SOWLES: Or even names of other individuals in that subfile. So yeah.

MR. PARKER: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that --

MS. POLETTO: I under -- sorry.

THE COURT: That seems to militate in favor of your client, Ms. Poletto, providing the list of people who are waiving their privacy in a single filing as soon as she can do that.

MS. SOWLES: And we need the actual waivers, not just a list, yeah.

THE COURT: Well, I'm -- that's fine.

MS. SOWLES: Yeah.

MS. POLETTO: Okay. If we submitted those, how quickly can we get the documents processed then?

MS. SOWLES: Again, it's 500 pages per month. That's our standard, yeah.

THE COURT: All right. Well, Ms. --

MS. POLETTO: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Hang on.

MS. POLETTO: -- I don't understand --

THE COURT: Ms. Sowles, I'm -- I don't think 500 pages per month, absent a clear precedent preventing me from ordering anything more than that, is going to be acceptable in this case for a FOIA request that's been pending since September of last year.

I -- I'm obviously not going to act lawlessly. I'm not going to order something that a binding precedent prevents me from doing. But on its face, I'm telling you right now I think what's occurred is unacceptable.

And I'm happy to take briefing -- and it will be prompt briefing -- on this issue, or I'm happy to let you continue to discuss this offline in light of what we discussed today to see if you can reach an acceptable compromise.

But I'm telling you at this point, absent something telling me I can't do it, I'm going to order processing at a faster rate than has occurred because we are nearly one year after a FOIA request without document one being produced. And I find that unacceptable.

So I don't think we need to discuss this more unless there's something anyone wants to add, other than I'll have you back for another call next week and with a written status report that you prepare because we can't spend this amount of

time. I have a trial next week. We won't be able to spend this amount of time on this. But I would like a written status report about your efforts to compromise and your areas of disagreement.

And then if -- you can each either refer to the original status report or put an addendum on your joint status report with your respective positions on what the law allows me to order by way of processing at greater than 500 pages per month. That's how I see it right now. And my hope is you can come up to an acceptable compromise.

But the government should know what I just said about my thoughts on the case at this moment.

So let's pick a day next week you can all participate in a call. We may do it a little bit early. I have a jury trial. So we'll probably do it at 8:45 Chicago time just so -- late your time, so it shouldn't be a problem. We'll give you a date.

THE CLERK: Let me look here.

How is the 13th?

MS. POLETTO: That works fine for me, your Honor.

This is Alexa Poletto.

MS. SOWLES: I'm looking at my schedule.

That would be okay, yeah.

THE COURT: All right. We'll do it at 8:45 on September 13th.

I would like a written status report prepared and presented by noon on the 12th. And if there is -- you know, I'm not looking for briefs, but you can put in in I'd say two pages or less per side any authority you have on areas you can't reach a compromise on that would support my ordering or would not support my ordering a processing at greater than 500 pages per month.

You don't need to add to the cases that you did put in your original status report. I've read -- I read the status report. Frankly, I didn't read the cases, but I will once I get your new status report.

Are there any questions? First from the plaintiff.

MS. POLETTO: No, your Honor. There's no questions --

THE COURT: How about on defense? Anything from the defense side?

MS. SOWLES: No. I mean, we gave our cases that we -you know, some case samples of where she had 500, you know,
pages. If Ms. Poletto could give us, you know, her case that
she thinks that, you know, there was this substantial rate, we
would appreciate that because, you know, our office handles a
lot of the FOIA requests, and we're certainly not aware of any
one -- that particular one. But --

THE COURT: All right. Well, Ms. Poletto, you should provide the case or cases you're referring to so that you can both put it in the status report and they would have a fair

chance to respond and distinguish them if there's something to 1 2 distinguish it. 3 I will, your Honor. MS. POLETTO: 4 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else we need to discuss? 5 Sorry to cut you off, but I kind of heard all I needed to hear 6 unless there's a new point someone needed to raise that we 7 haven't touched on already. 8 MS. SOWLES: No, your Honor. Thank you. 9 MS. POLETTO: Thank you, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all. 11 (Concluded at 10:41 a.m.) 12 CERTIFICATE 13 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the 14 record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 15 16 September 29, 2017 /s/ LAURA R. RENKE LAURA R. RENKE, CSR, RDR, CRR 17 Official Court Reporter 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25